The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS—TO MISS E. L.

I have seen the orb of night
Sailing thro' the liquid skies,
And have felt its heavenly light
Charm my soul with sweet surprise;
I have seen a glittering star
Twinkle in its home above,
And, gazing on it from afar,
Have wish'd to all I love to prove;
I have seen a meteor bright
Scatter round its transient rays,
While my wond'ring, rapture'd sight,
Sought to pierce its torrid blaze:
But not these, nor aught on high,
Nor the meteor's fleeting beams,
Can compare with *Emma's* eye,
Where affection ever gleams.

I have seen—when infant spring
Clothe'd the meads in verdure gay—
When the lark, on wanton wing,
Warbled sweet his plaintive lay—
I have seen a blushing rose
Proudly rear its tender sweet,
Or, in various repose,
Softly lie on beauty's breast;
I have seen the parting sun
Throw his richest colours round,
When his daily race was run,
And the shade o'erspread the ground;
But not rose's ruby die,
Nor the setting sun's rich streaks,
In luxuriance can vie
With the bloom on *Emma's* cheeks.

I have quaff'd the nectar'd wine,
Streaming from the sparkling bowl,
While old Bacchus, crown'd with vine,
All my senses did control;
I have drank the headed dew,
Press'd from Rybla's choicest flow'rs—
Flowers on verdant banks that grew,
Water'd with delightful show'rs;
I have revell'd in the stream,
That from Pleasure's fountain flows,
Blasted in each extreme,
Which life's early morning knows:
But our dew, our mellow wine,
Nor the draught from Pleasure's stream,
Are sweet as *Emma's* lips divine—
Who tastes, seems in a blissful dream.

GANEM.

STANZAS.

My mother, when I saw thee die,
I wept no tear—I heav'd no sigh;
But, mother dear,
I wish'd to be
Laid on thy bier
Beside of thee.

No more these accents shall I hear,
Which once so sweetly met mine ear;
Life owns a void,
Its charms are fled—
Each hope's destroy'd,
For thou art dead.

Yet, mother, near thy darksome tomb,
The earliest flowers of spring shall bloom;
Affection's hand
Shall plant them there—
Affection's tears
Shall keep them fair. FRANCIS.

LA FAYETTE.

Loud let the warlike cannon roar,
And sound his name from shore to shore—
His noble acts proclaim!
His name all *tyrants* shall survive,
And in the hearts of *freemen* live—
A dear, a much lov'd name.

Columbia hails him as her son,
Friend of her gallant Washington—
A friend in time of need;
Whose noble soul with zeal did glow,
And did his love of Freedom show
Our land, by word and deed.

We cannot all our love express!
For such disinterestedness,
We owe a mighty debt;
Millions of beings yet unborn,
Shall learn with manna's earliest dawn,
To bless thee, La Fayette. ALEXIS.

*On the absence of Thomas P. F*******.*

Lo! on yon mountain billow rides
A gallant, gallant bark;
To India's distant clime she glides,
Swift as a meteor spark!

Methinks I see upon her deck,
A friend I love, revere,
And that adown his sun-burnt neck,
There rolls a briny tear!

'Tis not because he heeds the blast
That wildly round him blows;
Such cause to him would be the last
To wake his slumb'ring woes.

A sudden thought stole o'er his mind
Of those belov'd on shore;
Of friends whom he has left behind,
Perhaps to meet no more!

But Hope is now his guiding star,
A happy heaven light,
That cheers him on the ocean far
Amidst the gloom of night.

The thought that he again shall dwell
With those he holds so dear,
Hath power each rising fear to quell,
And dry the flowing tear.

And now methinks his wary hand
Hath wip'd the gush away,
And that his heart is doubly mann'd
'Gainst threat'ning fate's array. CYRUS.

On throwing away my Tobacco.

Depart! no more, accursed deadly weed,
Shalt thou from me life's vital stream distil;
For thou, like other *friends* hast proved thee false,
And ultimately been a source of ill.

How many have thy tyranny bewail'd,
Whom thou, by stealthy step, hast made thy own—
Hast bound in fetters which they cannot break,
And into Death's dark chambers led them down.

And tho' it must be own'd, thou oft hast sooth'd,
When dread affliction's clouds have lower'd;
Yet, in return, health's requisite supply,
Must in oblation unto thee be pour'd.

Go! treacherous friend—for surely we must part,
Henceforth from thee I must and will refrain:
Alas! how often, when too late, we find,
That Pleasure never can be freed from pain.

EL****.

LINES.

If hope did not our clouded way
Oft times with fitful beams relight,
Our lives how dull—no cheering ray
To break the gloom of endless night.

When ev'ry ill that waits on life,
Our days and nights with care are filling;
When tired—sated with the strife,
To hear Hope's dreams we're ever willing.

She still will tell of days to come,
When we shall ne'er know ought of sadness,
And seated in a much loved home,
Our every thought be joy and gladness.

Those that we loved in days gone by,
Whose forms, in memory, still are dwelling,
Again are met, and rapture's sigh
Is in our bosoms gently swelling—

'Tis but a dream, but still 'tis pleasing,
A dream, howe'er, that's full of joy,
A few fond moments our heart's easing,
But Hope is ne'er without alloy.

The poet's theme has been her pleasure,
With them she fills the minds of youth,
Shews them at distance shadowy treasures,
Ne'er to be realized by truth.

Her joys, indeed, should be my theme,
Oft, oft she has dispell'd my troubles,
Made me, awake, to fondly dream,
And pleased me with her empty bubbles.

ALPHONSO.

THE MORALIST.

As soon as you are capable of reflection, you must perceive that there is a right and wrong in human actions. You see that those who are born with the same advantages of fortune, are not equally prosperous in the course of life. While some of them, by wise and steady conduct, attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honour; others of the same rank, by mean and vicious behaviour forfeit the advantages of their birth, involve themselves in much misery, and end in being a disgrace to their friends, and a burden on society. Early, then, you may learn, that it is not on the external condition in which you find yourselves placed, but on the part which you are to act, that your welfare or unhappiness, your honour or infamy, depend. Now, when beginning to act that part, what can be of greater moment, or more serious attention, before you have yet committed any fatal or irretrievable errors? If, instead of exerting reflection for this valuable purpose, you deliver yourselves up, at so critical a time to sloth and pleasure; if you refuse to listen to any counsellor but humor, or attend to any pursuit except that of amusement; if you allow yourselves to float loose and careless on the tide of life, ready to receive any direction which the current of fashion may chance to give you; what can you expect to follow from such beginnings? While so many around you are undergoing the sad consequences of a like indiscretion, for what reason shall not these consequences extend to you? Shall you only attain success without that preparation, and escape dangers without that precaution, which is required of others? Shall happiness grow up to you of its own accord, and solicit your acceptance, when to the rest of mankind it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labor and care?—Deceive not yourselves with such arrogant hopes. Whatever be your rank, Providence will not, for your sake, reverse its established order. By listening to wise admonitions, and tempering the vivacity of youth with a proper mixture of serious thought, you may ensure cheerfulness for the rest of your life; but by delivering yourselves up at present to giddiness and levity, you lay the foundation of lasting heaviness of heart.

FEMALE PIETY.

An Extract.—Religion in a female secures all her interests. It graces her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures her esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indescribable to her deeds How sweet! when the mistress of a family is the hand-maid of the Lord—when the mother of children is an example of piety—when the wife of our bosom is espoused to the Redeemer! how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin to Christ! that the sister leaneth on the arm who sticketh closer than a brother! that the songstress of the temple belong to the Heavenly choir! How pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place, who may guard the interest and the health of his heaven born companions, and the children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care his helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such that she can lean upon the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of him, who is the father of the fatherless! Then he quits the world calm and happy, supported by the hope, that he shall meet them in heaven.

Religion has a peculiar sweetness when it mingles with the softness of the female character; so the dew drop borrows odour and colour from the rose.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

The following account of the "*dissection of a* Coquette's heart," which, according to a certain report going about, actually took place, may be somewhat interesting to your readers, I therefore hope you will indulge them with an account of it.

D.

Dissection of a Coquette's heart.

A physician, a skilful professor of anatomy, was engaged to dissect the heart of a young and very beautiful woman, who, during the whole course of her life, had shown the most extraordinary caprices in her ideas and actions, loving to-day what she hated yesterday, and in a few hours renouncing this new and "*darling inclination*" and adopting another. She was continually in such an agitation of sentiments, that she reminded us of the spectacle of the sea, which, sometimes calm, at others lightly ruffled by the Zephyrs, and often perturbed by boisterous winds, is incessantly presenting a new aspect to the view. The concourse of the *curious* was already very considerable, when the professor began his interesting dissection. He first sought with an eager eye, whether any nervous fibres branched off from the heart, for the purpose of keeping up an easy and habitual communication with the tongue, and whether, as the frequent oaths of the young Lady induced a belief, there had been any correspondence between those two organs.—But the search was in vain, and the anatomist was obliged to declare positively, that there *never had existed any correspondence between the heart and tongue* of the deceased. I must not forget to tell you that scarcely had the knife laid open the first channels of the heart, than a thousand fibres appeared, all twisted together. On examining them with care, it was found that some were short and others long; while the former *restrained* motions, the latter *hastened* them. All the spectators unanimously agreed that this must have been the real cause of those strange caprices of the heart, which had excited in them so much astonishment during the life of our Coquette, and which had been so often compared to the effects of a rocket, which, wandering thro' the air with infinitely varied motions, first rises majestically, then suddenly darts to the left, rises again, and at length explodes with a crash. The substance of the heart was soft and light; it contained hundreds of small channels, which penetrated the different concentric strata, similar to the bulbs of certain plants. On each of these strata were perceived the images of her different lovers—which were so faintly sketched that a touch of the finger was sufficient to efface them, they might be compared to the spots formed on crystal, or polished marble, by the humidity of the breath. What a spectacle! what a singular assemblage did these thousands of different figures exhibit! Doctors, Merchants, and young Lawyers were confusedly mingled with Generals, Magistrates, and common citizens. After unfolding all the strata of the heart, the professor at last came to its most secret part—And in what situation think you he found that part of which none had been able before to form any idea! Entirely Empty!!! but in the vacuum might be seen flitting shadows which succeeded each other with the greatest rapidity—these were diamonds, feathers, *carriages*, dresses, ribands; in a word, all those things which the "*darling inclination*" of the young Lady had sighed for during her life. It is necessary I should inform you, that this heart floated in a limpid and cold liquid, containing a soft substance. This liquid was carefully collected by the professor in a glass tube. You must certainly have observed the effects of the atmospheric air on the obedient liquid contained in the thermometer. That in which the heart of the young lady had floated, exhibited nearly the same effects: but it was not precisely the air which exercised an influence over it; to agitate it in different ways it was necessary to vary the objects which were brought near it. If a man possessing good sense, sound judgment, wisdom, or modesty, approached this liquid, it suddenly fell to the bottom of the tube, and seemed to shun him; but on the appearance of a young fop, it rose with velocity towards the orifice, which was no longer capable of containing it. This experiment having been afterwards repeated in an assembly of young people of both sexes, where pleasure presided, the liquid was in such constant and violent agitation, that it had the appearance of boiling water. It was so sensible to impressions of every kind, that the approach of a new ribband, an elegant hat, fashionable ear-rings, or the most trifling gewgaws, were sufficient to throw it into incessant agitation. One of the company wished to obtain this wonderful instrument, and requested the Physician to purchase it for him, let the price be what it would. He laughed heartily at his simplicity, and assured him that all young women were like thermometers, or rather *frivolometers* of that kind; but I don't think the Physician told him the truth. So much I know, that we find many malicious and ill-natured people, who, on every occasion, strive to make the *whole* female sex responsible for the faults of two or three. If, however, what I think impossible, actually existed; if it were true, that the hearts of women float incessantly in an extraordinary a liquid, what praises ought we to bestow on those, of whom I know a few, who, rising superior to vulgar sentiments, unite to every charm for which they are indebted to nature, the practice of every virtue.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

We twa ha' seen the sun arise,
And thought the day would shine,
But many a cloud has intervened,
Sin' the days of auld lang syne.

Scottish Ballad.

Early on a cool spring morning I was sitting before a glowing wood fire, and perusing the papers of the day, when I was aroused by the sound of bugles playing a slow and solemn march—it was a dead march! I rose, lifted the sash, and beheld a number of men, in uniform, bearing along the corpse of a fellow soldier. I immediately took my hat, and followed the procession—it passed through the short street of one of the towns situated on the Canadian shore of Lake Ontario, and proceeded to the church yard on a piece of rising ground. The surrounding country appeared to be barren and uncultivated, the woods wore a scant and sickly foliage, and the distant hills seemed bleak and dreary. I was a stranger in the land—and was lonely and depressed. The dreariness of the place, the sighing of the wind that blew fitfully through the low and dwarfish pine trees that were scattered in clumps over the spot, the sad sounds of the bugles, and the scattered broken tomb-stones in the cemetery to which the soldier was borne—in a word, every thing around me conspired to fill my mind with gloom, and a melancholy shade was cast over humanity which will not soon be obliterated from my recollection.

The man whose body was about to be consigned to the earth, belonged to a British Regiment of Riflemen, stationed in Upper Canada. This regiment was composed of men of almost all nations. The coffin, borne on the shoulders of four men, was covered with a black pall, and on its top was placed a military cap and a cross made by two swords. Four buglemen were in front, and the remainder of the men marched behind the coffin, two and two, with reversed pieces, to the time of slow and solemn music. They entered the church yard, the coffin was placed by the grave, the soldiers were drawn up in a circle around it, and the music ceased—but the clergyman had not yet arrived to pronounce the funeral service. In the interim I had time to reflect upon the vanity of the world. Perhaps this poor fellow who is now cold and just about to pass again into dust, had once a noble and generous soul—perhaps he had friends and wealth—his expectations might have been high, his ambition generous, and his prosperity great. But, by a sudden turn of the wheel of Fortune, that blind and fickle goddess: by sickness, or by the treachery and desertion of friends, he had been reduced and compelled to enter the army as a mercenary. After passing through the fatigues and perils of the seven years war in the Peninsula, and having witnessed that eventful day which saturated the plains of Waterloo with the blood of sixty thousand men, he was ordered to cross the Atlantic; far, very far, from the beloved scenes where he had passed the heyday of youth, when sorrow was unknown, when none of the bitterness of the cup of human life had been tasted, and the world seemed like a fairy scene, where every step only unfolded new beauties, and every day offered new enjoyments. Here, in a wild, uncomfortable country, he sickened, without one kind inquiry of friendship or love, and died, without any endeared hand to close his dim and sunken eyes.

I have been sick, I exclaimed, yes, almost unto death, and know how the pillow of affliction may be smoothed and softened by the tender hand of friendship! Here I was interrupted by the approach of the priest, who came to begin the cold, yet impressive formalities of the strange soldier's interment. When he had uttered the final amen, two vollies were fired over the grave—the bugles sung a quick and lively strain—the soldiers marched away, and were followed by the train of idlers and boys who had been attracted by the pageant. In a few minutes I was left alone, and as I walked slowly out of the church yard, musing on the events of the morning, I said, man's life has been well compared to the changes of a day—it is, indeed, like the mutations of the weather in this variable climate. In the morning the soft southern breezes may blow through the valleys, and the sun shoot forth his rays in unclouded splendour, but ere he has run half his course over the cerulian arch, the wind sweeps over the snow clad mountains of the north, dark clouds obscure the face of heaven, and night sets in dark, cheerless, and uncomfortable.

G.

From "L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres."

THE DOG OF COGNIOU.

A paper merchant established at Marseilles, went, in 1817, on a journey to Toulon, and was assassinated on his return in the wood of Cogniou. Notwithstanding the strictest enquiries made by the son and widow of the deceased, they could not fall upon the track of the murderer.

Six months thus passed away, about which time the merchant's son entered one day a coffee house, where several persons were peaceably assembled.—Immediately his father's dog, that had accompanied him, sprung with fury on a tall lean man, who was enjoying the company of the ladies. Astonished at this sudden attack, every one rushed forward to restrain the furious animal—they beat him with sticks, and strove to draw him off by force—but all in vain—the dog redoubled his rage, and continued to bite his victim, who was pale with fright

They then applied to his master, who with the utmost difficulty made him release his prisoner, and could only do so, by quickly leaving the place, when the dog followed him: having gone about an hundred steps the animal returned, re-entered the coffee house and sprang upon the man.

There was present at the alarming scene an individual who had been connected in business with the deceased—and he asked the son, who was struck with amazement, if his father had not that dog with him on his melancholy journey to Toulon. Yes, replied the son, he returned to the house long before we had any knowledge of the calamity that has ruined us.

During this private conversation, the master, who had seized a cord and fastened it round the dog's neck, was holding him with difficulty—when his friend added, if I do not deceive myself, that man is the murderer of your father—remain while they are discussing the adventure, and I will go to the commissary for a guard.

Returning soon after he arrested the individual suspected, and conducted him to prison. On searching him they discovered the merchant's watch, and other jewels, of which he had deprived the unhappy man. It was proved besides that on the day of the murder, the accused had been seen by a girl coming out of the wood of Cognion.—And these proofs strengthened by other circumstances, condemned the accused, who avowed his crime to the confessor on the scaffold.

DISSIPATION.

The clock struck eleven. The anxious terrified, lonely mother shuddered at the sound, and with an unconscious energy pressed her poor babe to her heart, while the large tear, not without cause, fell, unbidden, from her swollen, sunken eye, and rested on the cheek of the slumbering innocent.—Where then was he who had sworn to protect her, and by a vow registered in heaven, had promised unalterable affection for her. He was an instance, I could wish without a parallel; for *dissipation* had bound him in her chains, and in the thraldom of vice, he could forget that he had a bosom companion sighing in his absence for his return, and in his presence overpowered by the conflicting emotions, occasioned by the recollection of former times, when *he* was virtue's friend, and *she* the darling partner of his happiness.

Can man so far forget the dignity of his nature, as to give up the government of reason bestowed upon him by God, and submit to be led by degrading passions, participated with brutes? Well may it be said, that the hand which can write it, unless its possessor be void of sensibility, must feel the blood curdle in its veins, and the tongue that can tell it to the world might stiffen in the act.

Let us conclude our sad tale. The unfortunate man returned, something inebriated, at a late hour, and found his wife senseless on the floor. The shock restored him to himself, though some ball-lost, half-recollected images flitted through his bewildered brain. She was declared to be in a raging fever; medical assistance was in vain, for the disease was one which baffled all skill, and in the short space of a fortnight, she died *broken hearted* No murmur escaped her lips against the author of her misery, the destroyer of her happiness, the cause of her untimely death. Then it was that he fully awoke from his dreams; then it was that every unkind word, every ungrateful look, thronged back upon him, and harrowed up his soul; then it was that he uttered the unheard groan, and poured the bitter tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Is there one now who is just beginning the career of vice and folly, unaware of the misery he is bringing upon himself and all connected with him; let him read this and pause; for it is only on the immutable basis of virtue, that we can found our actions, if we wish them to yield pleasure to ourselves, to be pleasing in the sight of our fellow men, or acceptable to our Creator.

A FRAGMENT.

"Yes, poverty thou art horrible!—in whatever colours poets may paint thee, thou art horrible.—Thou art as cold as the grave; the winter winds whistle about thee: icicles hang from thy shaggy hair, and the cold snows beat upon thy naked bosom. Thou hast neither a hut to shelter thee; nor fire to warm thee; nor clothes to cover thee; nor food to satisfy thy craving appetite. Thou hast no friends; the eye of pity is never turned on thee; nor the tear of sympathy excited by thy sufferings. Thou art an outcast from the world; thou art hated and persecuted by all; thou art despised by the whole human race. What dost thou then in this world! Is there any hope for thee? Art thou not wretched beyond conception? and dost thou still cling to the hillock of earth? Go, hide thyself in the grave; there thine enemies cannot hurt thee, nor the insolence of prosperity reach thee: there shalt thou rest in peace; the cold clod shall press lightly on thy breast, and thy manifold sufferings be remembered no more. Then shalt thou feel neither cold nor hunger; the winter winds shall whistle unheeded, and the rude storm shall beat harmless on the sod which covers thee. Yes, thanks to heaven! there is one consolation left me, and this I will cherish; it will support me a little longer; I will go and for a moment forget that I was miserable.

Selections from Lacon, or many things in few words, addressed to those who think.

What we conceive to be failings in others, are not unfrequently owing to some deficiencies in ourselves; thus plain men think handsome women want passion, and plain women think young men want politeness; dull writers think all readers devoid of taste; and dull readers think witty writers devoid of brilliance; old men can see nothing to admire in the present days; and yet former days were not better, but it is they themselves that have become worse.

In civil jurisprudence it too often happens that there is so much law that there is no room for justice, and that the claimant expires of wrong, in the midst of right, as mariners die of thirst, in the midst of water.

As that gallant can best affect a pretended passion for one woman, who has no true love for another, so he that has no real esteem for any of the virtues, can best assume the appearance of them all.

No improvement that takes place in either of the sexes can possibly be confined to itself; each is an universal mirror to each; and the respective refinement of the one will always be in reciprocal proportion to the polish of the other.

Drunkenness is the vice of a good constitution or of a bad memory: of a constitution so treacherously good that it never bends until it breaks; or of a memory that recollects the pleasures of getting drunk, but forgets the pains of getting sober.

Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.

If you cannot inspire a woman with love of you, fill her above the brim with love of herself;—all that runs over will be yours.

COLLECTANEA.

"Worth makes the man," Pope says; and every body acknowledges the truth of the sentiment; but then the question is, what makes *worth?*—The moralist will tell you, "it is *virtue;* but the man of the world says, it is *money.*" And indeed, in this *age of Reason*, the latter definition seems almost universally to prevail. When it is asked, how much a man is *worth*, the answer generally has an exclusive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the replier to the question says, he is worth so many dollars; but if he be very poor, though he should possess the intelligence of a Newton, and the benevolence of a Howard, "*He is not worth a groat.*" Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by pounds, shillings and pence.

PERSECUTION.

Two hundred thousand, it is said, suffered death under Pope Julian, in seven years—one hundred thousand were massacred by the French in three months. The Waldenses, who perished, amounted to one hundred thousand. The Jesuits destroyed nine hundred thousand, in thirty years. Thirty-six thousand were executed by the common hangman, under the Duke of Alva. One hundred and fifty thousand perished in the inquisition, and an equal number by the Irish massacre. Add to these the vast multitudes, of which history gives no account, who have been proscribed, banished, starved, burnt, buried alive, smothered, suffocated, drowned, assassinated, chained to the galleys for life, or immured in horrid dungeons. According to some, the whole number massacred in the space of 1400 years, amounts to 50,000,000!!—*See Buck's Expositor.*

Lope de Vega.—How astonishing, says Sismondi, was the fertility of the imagination of this writer. His works seem to exceed alike the powers and the extent of human life. He lived to the age of 72: of which 50 years are the most, that we can reckon, that he could devote to literary labors; especially when we recollect that he had several times been a soldier, was twice married, and was besides for many years, a Priest, and a Familiar of the Inquisition. Yet he found time to write twenty-two hundred plays, of about three thousand verses each, and twenty-two volumes quarto of Poetry, amongst which are five Epic Poems! Thus, he must have written a new play, consisting of about three thousand verses, in every eight days of his life. And in those eight days, he must have not only invented and written the stories, but made the historical researches upon which they were founded; he must have read Tacitus for instance, to write his Nero.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.

When Sir Richard first went to Manchester, he hired himself to a petty barber, but being remarkably frugal, he saved money out of a very scanty income. With this saving he took a cellar; at the cellar head he displayed this inscription:—"Subterranean shaving, with keen razors, for a penny!" The novelty had a very successful effect, for he had plenty of customers, insomuch, that several brother tonsors, who before had demanded two-pence for a clean chin, were obliged now to come down to a reduced price, and they also styled themselves subterraneous shavers, though they all lived and worked above ground.—Upon this, Sir Richard went still to a further reduction, and shaved for one half penny! A neighbouring cobler, one day, descended the original tonsor's steps to be shaved. The fellow had a remarkable strong rough beard. Arkwright, beginning to lather him, told him he hoped he would give him another half-penny, for his beard was so stiff, he was afraid it might spoil his razor. The cobler replied, "I'll see you hang'd first!"—Arkwright shaved him for a half-penny, and immediately gave him two pair of shoes to mend; and this was the basis of Arkwright's extraordinary fortune; for the cobler, struck with the unexpected favour, introduced him to the inspection of the cotton machine, invented by his particular friend, which Arkwright got possession of, and which gradually led him to the dignity of knighthood, and the accumulation of half a million a year.

LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette, in his answer to the address delivered to him at Worcester, (Mass.) mentioned that "he was peculiarly gratified in seeing the great improvements of the face of the country, because he was himself a Farmer." Gentlemen from France, who have visited his extensive farm there, describe it as one of the most highly cultivated seats in the kingdom. It is appropriately called "La Grange."—(the Farm.) It is situated in the fertile district of La Brie, about 13 leagues from Paris. A late traveller describes it to be "so remote from any high road, so lonely and so wood embossed, that a spot more sequestered, can scarcely be imagined. In the midst of this fertile and luxuriant wilderness, rising above prolific orchards and antiquated woods, appear the fine towers of La Grange Blossau, tinged with the golden rays of the sun. Here the renowned La Fayette has passed a large portion of his eventful life. His library contains many of the most eminent authors on all subjects; and here he devotes himself to the cultivation of the Earth, the Arts and Sciences, and the Domestic Virtues. In one of his letters he says, "It frequently happens that my merinos and my hay carts, dispute my attention with Hume and Voltaire." "I live like Laertes, cultivating my fields, and regretting nothing I have left behind me. This retirement satisfies both my heart and my vanity. I compare myself to the famous exile of Atheos and of Rome, whom their virtues have rendered formidable to their fellow citizens. I see myself in the midst of a numerous family whom I love. I read, I write, I meditate, I take pleasure even in the sports of my grand children. Their most simple occupations interest me. Every moment of my time is filled up.

A French writer informs us, that the chateau of La Grange was founded by Louis de Gros (in 1109) and was afterwards occupied by the Prince of Lorrain, and that the mark of a cannon ball is still visible in one of the towers, which penetrated the masonry, when attacked by Marshal Turenne. It became the possession of the Duke de Noailles, (whose daughter the General married,) and who held the distinguished rank of Captain of one of the four companies of the "Gardes-du-Corps du Roi."

MOREAU

Not much more than a mile from the walls of Dresden, stands the lonely monument of Moreau, on the spot where he fell. It is merely a square block of granite surrounded below by large unhewn stones, and bearing on its upper surface a helmet, a sword, and a laurel chaplet. The brief inscription, "The Hero Moreau fell here by the side of Alexander," is worth mentioning, merely to notice the audacity with which some unworthy and ungenerous spirit has dared to violate it. An unknown but deliberate hand has tried to efface the word *Hero*, and has carved above it as regularly and deeply as the rest of the inscription, the word *Traitor*. So professionally has it been performed; that it has not been possible to obliterate entirely this degrading exploit of cowardice and malignity.

PARNASSIAN PILL SHOP.

BY DOCTOR SANGRADO.

COURTEOUS READER,

If, influenced by the pure and unsullied principles of charity, you have ever stretched forth the hand of assistance, to rescue from destruction a being, who, but for your timely interference, must inevitably have perished, and the object thus relieved has suddenly turned and sought to injure his preserver, you can justly appreciate the mingled feelings with which I at this time present myself before you. Scarce had I returned from an excursion to Parnassus, whither I had been on the humane mission of gathering medicinal herbs and plants, not elsewhere to be procured, for the cure of those whom destiny has made my patients, when a laboured epistle, with the pompous signature of "A Friend to *Principal*," appended, was handed me by my worthy friends, the conductors of the "Saturday Evening Post." Judging, from the superscription, that it contained an application from some distressed rhymester for a mitigation of suffering, I unhesitatingly opened it, when, to my utter surprise and astonishment, I was well nigh overwhelmed with the torrent of vituperation and abuse, that flowed in copious streams from the writer's inexhaustible pen. The laudable task I have undertaken was virulently attacked, and the motives that led me to engage in it violently impugned; the benefits resulting from my labours were denied, and my remedies pronounced inefficacious and baneful; myself, was charged with envy, malice and detraction, and the diploma I hold said to have been surreptitiously obtained.

The complicated weight of these numerous accusations subdued and unmanned me: my limbs relaxed their vigour—my heart forgot its accustomed pulsation—my senses fled, and I fell into a state of torpid apathy and despair. Long I had not remained in this listless condition, when the full blaze of etherial light bursting around me, roused me from my death-like slumber—new life rushed through all my veins, and starting into fresh existence, I beheld Apollo standing before me. The fire of anger burned brightly in his eye—a chilling frown compressed his beauteous brows, while motioning for silence with his wand, in accents stern, though sweetly melodious, he thus addressed me.

"Wretched and effeminate mortal! In me recognize the patron of physic and the god of song. The Muses, over whom I preside, indignant at your dastardly behaviour, yet compassionating your miserable situation, sent me hither to castigate your failings, and, if possible, restore you. Little did they imagine, when, in preference to all others, they selected you as their terrestial representative, that at the first onset of opposition you would basely submit and yield ignobly like a tame and recreant coward. Why do you tremble? I mean not to injure though I cannot forbear upbraiding you. Listen to my counsels, cherish them in your bosom, nurture them in your soul—imprint them deeply on the tablets of your memory and you may yet attain the goal of success, and be crowned with the wreath of triumph. Know that the path of him who strives to benefit his fellows, is ever strewn with thorns, and the efforts of goodness will always excite censure. Sail on then, apply your hand to the helm, disregarding the storms of malice that rage around you, unfearing the mountain billows of persecution that strive to overwhelm you with destruction—select truth as your beacon, and let justice be the pole-star by which your course is directed, so shall you arrive safely at the wished for haven, laden with the blessings of those whom you have relieved. Re-peruse the epistle which overcame you—study its contents—endeavour to elicits it hidden meaning—and you will find madness raging in every line, and folly breathing in every syllable. Discover the authoress, (for it was written by a female) administer unto her instantaneously the most potent remedies, lest in her the throne of reason be forever usurped by the empire of insanity. Attend to the instructions I have given—continue to discharge your duties faithfully and fearlessly—drag forth the worshippers of ignorance and oblige them to cease their idolatry—expose the perpetrators of literary thefts to scorn and ignominy—assuage the pangs of gentle hearts, and heal the wounds inflicted by unpitying love. Time urges—I must begone—ere long I may again revisit you—meantime observe my directions, and myself and the Nine will assist you. Mortal, farewell!" Scarce had the final word 'farewell' passed his lips when Apollo was gone, and the celestial light that a brief while before almost overpowered me with its dazzling brightness, vanished, and I found myself seated in my lonely apartment, with no cheering ray to dispel the surrounding gloom (for reader it was night) save the timid moon-beams that burst at intervals through my casement. After the tumultuous feelings excited by the unexpected appearance of my unearthly visitant had partially subsided, I began to ruminate, and thus soliloquized: "Well done doctor, you who professed to alleviate every misery—to eradicate all diseases, no matter how deeply rooted, have, on the very threshold of your career, bowed to the influence of a distempered female, and by this unmanly action awakened the displeasure of your patronesses and their ruler. This is truly a promising commencement, and a similar course of conduct he persisted in you must assuredly prove fortunate. But, do not despair; "the great high priest of all the Nine" has promised you his abettance, and, fighting under the banner of so formidable a chieftain, who can fail to conquer. Go on then, doctor, and, ere you do aught else, search into the merits of a "Friend to *Principal*," and comply with the requisitions of "the tuneful leader of the Muses' band."

The length of my manuscript admonishes me to draw to a speedy close, and I must wait patiently until another week has elapsed, ere I can furnish you, gentle reader, with my further proceedings on this subject. In the interim, believe me, with sentiments of the highest consideration,

Yours, &c.
SANGRADO.

COMMUNICATION

Among the many transparencies erected in honour of the Nation's Guest, none seemed to attract more universal attention than the one erected in Carter's Alley. It consisted of a Star, sending forth the rays of two hundred and fifty lamps—in the centre of which was a transparency of Washington and La Fayette, with this appropriate inscription, "The Champions of Liberty." On the other side the likeness of Fayette alone.

Connected with the Star was another transparency, the gift of the Ladies, and I cannot pass over this opportunity of truly saying, that it was worthy their taste and judgement. This was surrounded with a beautiful variegated wreath, supported by one extending the whole width of the Alley—one side representing Liberty, holding a scroll, with this inscription,

"Liberty's star will never set,
While thus we honour La Fayette."

On the right of the figure were various warlike instruments, from which arose the Banner of our Country; on the left, fertile plains, &c. &c.; and over which, the all-seeing eye extended that influence which we so happily at this time enjoy; on the other side, was the following—"The Ladies of Carter's Alley present this as a small tribute of respect to the Nation's Guest.

To the citizens of Carter's Alley, to whom the exclusive honour is due, and particularly to the Ladies, it must be gratifying to know, that General La Fayette, on the evening of the illumination, stopped at the corner of Third and Carter's Alley, and expressed himself highly pleased at a mark of gratitude so beautiful and unexpected. Added to this, the public generally have witnessed its illumination on that and following evenings, and expressed themselves in sentiments similar to those of our illustrious visiter. CADMUS.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors,—The old saying, that "*one fool makes many*," was never more verified than it was on Tuesday evening last. I, like the rest, went to see the decorations of the Theatre. I had at first made up my mind not to go, as I had conceived the idea that there was something very mean and contemptible in the manner of the exhibition—not that I begrudge fifty cents for a good purpose; but I think, in the present instance, it was money thrown away. Some of my friends, however, prevailed upon me to accompany them. Understanding it was very elegant, we went, and came away very much disappointed.—Whatever may have been the decorations on Monday evening, those on Tuesday evening, were not worth seeing. Whoever had the management of the business, whether the Managers of the Ball or the Managers of the Theatre, they completely hoaxed the public. If the citizens of Philadelphia were to see the "*the decorations of the Theatre, as exhibited at the Ball*," and pay for seeing them, why I ask, were they not gratified with a view of the whole, and not merely a part? HISTORICUS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the old line packet ship Canada, Captain Rogers, the Editor of the N. York National Advocate has received his regular files to the first ultimo.

An arrival at Boston from Smyrna brought intelligence of the destruction of the Turks which landed at Ipsara. We are happy to find a confirmation of this news in the English papers.—Accounts via Amsterdam, state "that the Greek fleet, of 65 sail, sent by the Government from Napoli di Romania to the aid of Ipsara, attacked the Turkish fleet, and it is positively stated the result was, that 55 gun-boats, 8 sloops, a corvette, and 4 frigates were taken or burnt, or otherwise destroyed; that the commander of the Turkish fleet, favoured by the wind, fled to Mitylene; that, on the subsequent landing of the Greeks at Ipsara, all the Turkish garrison was put to the sword: so that the Greeks remained in the possession of the island.

The Greek fleet then went in search of the Captain Pacha. It is further said, that the Greeks had landed on the isle of Chios, and that all the Turks in the village of Wollina were killed.—The bravery of the heroes of Ipsara is unparalelled; even the women took part in the combat with the same coolness and bravery. The number of Turks who perished is estimated at 22,000. Accounts are impatiently expected of a second meeting with the remainder of the Turkish fleet, which is not doubted, will be to the advantage of the Greeks. The ardour with which they are inspired is a sure presage of victory.

We learn from Corfu, that the report which had been circulated, that the Captain Pacha would go from Ipsara to attack Samos, was a mere feint to deceive the Greeks; the Turks, proud of their temporary success, had conceived a bolder plan, that of attempting the conquest of the important island of Hydra, which is the centre of all the naval force of the Greeks.—However, the Captain Pacha being aware of the important means of defence which secure Hydra from a *coup de main*, and knowing that the troops which compose the garrison are all natives, has shown much hesitation in his conduct, for, at the departure of the last courier, who brought despatches to the English Government in the Ionian Islands, the Ottoman Admiral was still off Mitylene, where he expected the Egyptian squadron which was to leave Candia to join him. The Turks having massacred the traitors who delivered up the post which was confided to them in the Isle of Ipsara, will be a great obstacle to the success of the attempts which the agents of the Captain Pacha, may make to corrupt the Albanian chiefs in the other islands of the Archipelago."

The Paris Moniteur contains a telegraph despatch, announcing that Tarifa was recaptured from the ill-fated Spanish Constitutionalists on the 19th August. The place was taken by storm, by an united force of French and Spanish troops. One leader of the Constitutionalists alone made his escape in a boat. The rest were made prisoners, and delivered up to the Spaniards, to be treated as traitors taken in the fact of rebellion, with arms in their hands. Their doom of course, is fixed. We feared that the attempt would fail.

The king of France grows daily worse. Private intelligence from Paris to the 24th August, state, that "at one time Dr. Portal, his first physician, could not venture to promise for the continuance of his life up to the day of his fete—to-morrow. On Sunday it became necessary to make an incision above and behind his hip, which has a little relieved him.

"The censorship is particularly severe on the affairs of Spain. A letter from good authority pretends that the French commanders have detected a plot directed by the priests, which was to break out in Barcelona, at the moment an English fleet, cruising on that coast, was to be within sight of the city. At Madrid the French live to themselves, and are particularly vigilant. Many points of the south of Spain are disturbed by small insurrectional corps. The court of Madrid exerts all its resources to surround itself with national troops, but the latter obey the secret orders of the clergy more than the orders of government.

LONDON, August 28

The celebrated German philologer, Frederick Wolf, died on the 8th of this month at Marseilles, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health. He was in the 66th year of his age.

An express from Lyons arrived in town on Saturday morning, bringing an account of the death in that city of M. Montefiore, the brother-in-law of Mr. Rothschild. M. Montefiore was lately a leading operater in the Funds, and a man highly respected by all who knew him. He is said to have died worth more than half a million sterling.

(From the Paris Etoile.)

The news of the retaking of Ipsara and Casso is confirmed from all quarters; the Augsberg Gazette of the 22d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from Odissa, of 2d August, has news from Constantinople of the 28th July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots with the Hydriots and Spezziots; they took eighty armed vessels, and put 8,000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at N. York from Belfast, has brought papers of that place to the 12th of September, containing London dates of the 7th and Paris to the 6th.

GREECE.—The re-taking of Ipsara and destruction of a portion of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, may now be considered as certain, since the fact is not only confirmed by all the public and private accounts received, but is admitted by the Paris Moniteur and the Austrian papers. The following are given in the latter, as the authentic particulars, derived from Constantinople; and if the Turks themselves admit thus much, there is no doubt but their reverses were still more disastrous. "Subsequently to the re-capture of Ipsara, the Greeks having assembled a number of vessels of war, approached the Turkish fleet so close that they kept it in a state of blockade. The Captain Pacha then gave orders to attack, and seemed at first to have obtained some success; but during the action the Greeks succeded with the aid of their fire ships in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which occasioned great confusion amongst the Ottoman fleet, and the Turks after losing five frigates and corvettes, were compelled to resume their station in the waters of Mytilene, where they were preparing to sail for the coast of Asia Minor." Another account from Constantinople states in addition, that the Turks lost all their gun-boats and transports.

An extraordinary phenomenon occurred on the 2d September near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the highlands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of 5 or 6 yards in some places, and formed two cavities, one about 200 and the other about 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of 100 yards from their sources, overwhelmed the country for about two hours from 30 to 60 yards in width, from 3 to 4 yards in depth, and for a distance of 6 or 7 miles. All this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, from 3 to 36 inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c. A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the river Aire still prevented the most extraordinary appearance—resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the woollen manufactures, dye houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequences of this unusual phenomenon.

An insurrection among the felons confined in the gallies at Toulon, took place on the 23d of August. Some suspicions of the project were entertained, and measures taken to put it down promptly, if it occurred. At noon of that day, at the moment that those of them who were employed upon the ground of Monrillon were entering a shed under which they repose during suspension from labor, one of them, with a cutting instrument, struck the sergeant of the guard, who finding himself attacked, drew his sword and stretched the felon who had wounded him dead at his feet. This was the signal of revolt. They all rushed upon the guards, who, in defence, fired upon the assailants. M. Reynaud, Commissary of Marine, hastened to the spot, and order was promptly restored. In this unfortunate circumstance sixteen of the galley slaves were killed and several wounded.

SPAIN.—Accounts received by the late arrivals from England, mention the defeat of the Constitutionalists at Tarifa. The fate of the captured may be easily imagined. Their punishment will be as rigid as the Government can make it, in order to intimidate others equally disposed to rebel.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 7, 1824.

The Constitutional officers, to the number of one or two hundred, who have, for the last six months, been residing here, (their opinions not allowing them to return to their homes) have now been called upon by the authorities to quit the garrison; they have, however, during their residence here, not been idle, but have succeeded, by correspondence with the Servanos, in raising among them a small army. Persons who, two weeks since, were almost reduced to the necessity of begging charity for their subsistence, are now purchasing, for ready money, arms, clothing, and ammunition. Several divisions have sallied out.—At Xumena, a small village, about two leagues from Algesiras, a party entered, where they immediately seized upon the clergy and put them and the alcade to death, taking with them as many of the heartiest men for soldiers, as they could pick up. At Estapona and Gaucin they had already entered and committed the same act. Col. Valdes, with 500 men, is now at Tarifa, he having entered that place three days since—on entering, his cry was, 'Viva la Libertad,' on hearing which the troops comprising the garrison, immediately laid down their arms, and advanced to embrace their friends. Another party left this last night, to land, it is said, between Estepona and Malaga. What combination there may be through the country, we are yet to learn.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9, 1824.

Accounts have been received to day that a party of French cavalry and infantry, who attacked Tarifa, have been defeated, and that they have returned to their posts, and advised the governor, *O'Donell*, that they would not again sally out, as their orders from the Duke de Angouleme, were not to leave their posts, but in case of any rising among the people, to let the Spanish troops themselves put it down. To this letter, O'Donell, it is said has given no reply. Several hundred men of the Royalists have passed over to the opposite side. "Viva la Libertad y la independencia," is the cry.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Advices from Bombay to the 8th of June, have been received at Boston. A steam boat is employed among the transports in the expedition against the Birmese, and operations are to re commence when the suitable season arrives.—A powder mill at Panevow blew up on the 6th of May, and killed 36 persons. The Cholera Morbus had made its appearance at Bombay—and the Government had engaged twelve Native Practitioners, and stationed them to attend the sick.—Business is represented as being very dull at the Isle of France. The Governor, who is much respected and liked, was doing every thing in his power to improve the Island, by constructing roads, &c. and lessening the impositions formerly put on the shipping. On the 1st of January the Batalage act was done away with, and ships allowed to load and unload in their own boats, paying 20 cents per ton as a duty to Government. Boats also wait as formerly, for those who do not load or unload in their own boats, at 30 cents.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The sweeping effect of the late Equinoctial Gale, or Hurricane, in the South, may be judged by the fact, that the Street Officer of Augusta, in Georgia, used so much industry, within the four days following the Gale, in removing the rubbish, &c. that in that time he had removed 285 waggon loads, and 1446 cart and dray loads, of leaves and berries of the China trees, making in all 1681 loads of rubbish removed from the streets.

Zimmerman, the man who was to have been hanged at Orwigsburg, on Thursday last, for the murder of his daughter, has been reprieved for one month.

A *German* residing at *Japan* is writing a treatise on the natural history of that country, which is expected to convey much information very interesting to Europeans.

It is reported Joseph Lancaster has a salary of $3000 at Caraccas.

The Mayor of the City of Washington, Samuel N. Smallwood, died on the 30th ult.

Roger C. Weightman, Esq. has been elected by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Council, in joint meeting, Mayor of Washington City, for the term ending in June, 1826, in the place of Mr. Smallwood, deceased.

Col. Huger, of South Carolina, distinguished by his gallant exertions to rescue La Fayette from the dungeon of Olmutz, is at present on a visit to the city of Boston.

General Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres to the United States, arived in Washington on Saturday, accompanied by Col. Yrjarte, Secretary of Legation.

We understand that M. Salazar, the Minister from Colombia, has determined to fix his residence at Washington, and has taken a house for that purpose.

The National Journal states that the Board of Engineers of Internal Improvement have finished the examination of the routes to connect the Alleghany and Susquehannah rivers, in conjunction with the commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania. Colonel Jacob Holgate and Mr. James Clark.

Four thousand bushels of salt was lost at Turks Island during the late gale, in consequence of which that article had risen 2½ per cent.

The humane Society of Massachusetts, have presented their gold medal to Thomas Niles, in testimony of their approbation of his exertions, whereby the lives of William M'Clennan, Jr. Joseph Hall, and William J Niles, were preserved, when in imminent danger of drowning in Boston harbour, on the 5th of June, 1824.

A new and spacious Theatre is now building in Albany, to be under the management of Mr. C. Gilfert.

Health of Charleston.—There were 32 deaths of Yellow Fever in Charleston, during the week ending on the 26th September. On the 27th, there was no new case reported.

On Saturday a Scotchman presented himself to the Police of Boston, and complained of himself as a common drunkard, for which he was sent to the house of correction.

On Monday, the 27th ult. Richard Dale, Esq. was elected President of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in place of George Latimer, Esq resigned.

Letters from Bogota, received at Santa Martha, state, that an action had taken place in Peru, between the Colombian army under Bolivar and the Royalists; the former it is said were victorious.—General Cordova of the Colombian army was killed.

ERIE CANAL.—We are informed, says the New York Statesman, that so great has been the increase of navigation and commerce upon the Western Canal, that, for some time past, a firm, at Rochester—the Erie Canal Company—have paid in tolls to the state, upon an average, *one thousand dollars a day!* This is but a single item of the revenue which the state of New York is now deriving from that great work.

The late Lord Erskine's estates in Sussex were sold by auction, at Garraway's, on the 17th Aug. for £45,915, subject to the purchaser's paying for the timber, coppies, and birchwood at a valuation.

Other Odd Notions.—Andreas Kempe, in a work on the language of Paradise, asserts, that the Deity spoke to our first parents in Swedish, that Adam answered in Danish, and the Devil seduced Eve in French. Another scholar Gottfried Heuzelius, in a work entitled Synopsis Universæ Philogiæ, published in 1741 communicates Adam's, Enoch's and Noah's Alphabet, with some particulars concerning the language of the angels.

Human Stature.—Mr. Hennan of the French Academy, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that our primogenitor Adam measured 123 feet, and 118, feet, and that the human stature was gradually diminishing.

On the night of the 23d ultimo, there was a slight fall of snow between Boston and Albany, near the latter city. The Portland (Maine) Gazette also states that "The White Mountains are now beginning to be clad in their wintry vestments, the snow having already covered them to a considerable extent below their principal summits."

Increase of Roman Catholics.—Thirty-five years ago, the number of Roman Catholics, in England was 69,376; but, by a statement published six years since, they had increased to half a million.—In 1781, there were but three Roman Catholic schools of any note in England; at present, there are more than fifty.

The sword which Gen. Montgomery wore at his death in 1775, is now held by a gentleman by the name of Thompson, an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Quebec. This sword, it seems was bought by Mr. T. of a soldier, who was present when Montgomery fell, the morning after the battle.

Unitarians in Austria.—The province of Transylvania is computed to contain upwards of forty five thousand Socinians or Unitarians, who enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Catholics and Protestants. Most of them are Hungarians or Sacklers, and they have founded in Hungary one hundred and sixty churches.

New Orleans.—The papers state, that the yellow fever "maintains its afflicting course without any appearance of amendment. Its ravages are principally confined, however, to strangers, and citizens who are unacclimated. Our trade is completely at a stand—not more than two or three vessels in port which are loading or discharging."

Murder.—The Schenectady Cabinet of Tuesday says—"just as this paper was going to press, John F. Van Patten, aged about 20 years, was taken to the jail in this city, for the murder of the wife of Mr. John I. Schermerhorn, of Rotterdam—He made confession before the Justice's Court that he had loaded his gun for the purpose, walked to the house, opened the door, took deliberate aim, fired and retreated without ascertaining whether he had effected his object or not.

Charleston.—A letter from a gentleman at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, dated 24th ult. states as follows: "The city is a complete hospital, and we have more sick upon the island than can be attended to. A gentleman removed his family to town yesterday in a most shocking situation—his wife and six children at the point of death, with the corpses of two other children who died the night previous. A few days ago he lost a brother, and two of his house servants, and I understood that his sister died a few hours after he arrived in town yesterday. If the fever continue much longer, God only knows what is to become of us."

A Florida paper contains an agricultural report on the cultivation of Orange Trees. It calculates that sweet Oranges will give $500 to an acre. A tree bears from 3500 to 6000.

The bitter Orange tree is indigenous to the territory, and, like the sour Orange tree, grows abundantly in the interior. This fruit is not surpassed, if equalled, by the sweet Orange—it is pleasant, wholesome, and the most nutritive of the Orange tribe, and it hangs on the tree in perfect preservation for twelve months after maturity, and has been in common use among the negroes and Indians, as an article both of refreshment and food.

Age of Enterprize.—Some years since, one of our native poets, "in a phrenzy roving," sung of times when our fleets "would bridge the Main." The project, in reality, of establishing a line of Steamboats from West Europe to North America, next to throwing a bridge over the Atlantic, is now seriously talked of, and partly acted upon, in England.

The old project of cutting a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is reviving. After the late experiment of the kind made in New-York, the project in magnitude is but a mole-hill to the Andes.

Salt.—The Pittsburg Gazette in speaking of the former scarcity of salt, and contrasting it with the present supply, observes:—"For a long time after the first settlement of the western country, a bushel of salt was considered a fair exchange for a good cow. It was brought from Baltimore, or Hagerstown on horseback. Now it is made in abundance in various places in the west, and a bushel does not cost more than would buy a good quarter of veal" Articles of actual necessity, though they may vary in price, must always command a sale,—it was a wise provision in our charter, which appropriates the duty on salt to the canal fund, and such are the quantities now manufactured, and such will be the immense quantity manufactured and sold, that from this fund alone, means will be found in fifty years, to dig another canal from Erie to Hudson along side the present one. Indeed, such a canal will be necessary—one for boats to enter Lake Erie, and the other for those coming down to the Hudson. There is not, at present, sufficient room for all the boats to pass, and great detention is experienced at the locks.

The new mode of obtaining Water.—A correspondent near New Brunswick, N. J. writes thus to the editor of the American Farmer, under date of Sept. 14:

"You have noticed the new mode of obtaining water, by Levi Disbrow. He commenced on my farm about a month since, and I have no doubt of success. You can easily appreciate the advantages of such a stream of water on a farm. Mr. Disbow works at his own risk; when water is obtained I am to pay him at the rate of two dollars and a half a foot. If he go down 200 feet, I must pay him 500 dollars. One summer of drought will pay the expenses—to say nothing of overflowing your stables, hogpens, stercorary—making duck ponds, and filling reservoirs for cattle."

Lieutenant of General Wolfe.—A gentleman from Connecticut states that Dr. Elihu Tudor, who was a lieutenant in the army of Gen. Wolfe, in the celebrated battle on the heights of Abraham, in 1759, is now living at East Windsor, at the advanced age of 94 years. He is supposed to be the only surviving officer of Gen. Wolfe's army in Europe or America. He continues to receive a pension from the British government. Dr. Tudor graduated at Yale College in 1750, and before he entered the army was a surgeon in the British navy.

Advertisement.—The following advertisement was some years ago posted up at North Shields.—"Whereas, several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass, belonging to Mr. ——, the head of Ropery stairs; now, lest any accident should happen, he takes this method of informing the public, that he has determined to shoot the said ass, and cautions any person who may be riding on it at the time, to take care of himself, lest by some unfortunate mistake he might shoot the wrong one."

Ancient Cannon.—Mr. Carberry, of Maryland, has published an account of the recent recovery by him of seven pieces of cannon, which had been under water 191 years, in St. Mary's river, in Maryland. Four of them are 18 pounders, and three 12 pounders. They formed a part of a fort erected by the brother of Lord Baltimore, first Proprietor of Maryland, in 1633, on a point at the mouth of that river. By the washing of the tide, the bank on which the Fort once stood, is now about 150 yards below the usual mark of the tide. They are much corroded. Stones of 6 to 8 pounds weight had become so incorporated with the iron, that they could not be knocked off with one. On one gun 602 oysters were found, and on neither of them were there less than 100

Large Wen.—The Eastport Sentinel states, that a Wen, weighing seven pounds, has been taken from the breast of L. F. Delesdernier Esq. of Lubec, now in the 73d year of his age. The operation was performed by Doctor Ayer, of that place, in about five minutes. The tumor had been of more than twenty years standing and from its great size and a recently ulcerated state was fast wearing upon the health of the patient. The wound is rapidly healing, and will probably be well in a few days—indeed, he has not been confined to the house a single day, and is now able to take his usual walks.

HYDROPHOBIA.

It is stated in a Brussels paper, that vinegar is a specific remedy against hydrophobia. The discovery is said to have been accidentally made by a poor man at Udine, the capital of Friouli, who was attacked with hydrophobia, and was cured by drinking a quantity of vinegar, which was given him by mistake instead of another potion. Count Leonissa, physician at Padua, being informed of the cure, tried the same remedy on a patient, who was brought to the hospital of that city; he administered a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third in the evening, and the patient, it is stated, was speedily and effectually cured.

It is worthy of remark, that none of the kings of France have been succeeded in the throne by their own sons for nearly two centuries: the present king Louis XVIII, succeeded his brother Louis XVI who succeeded his grandfather Louis XV. who likewise succeeded his grandfather Louis XIV. when about five years of age; nor has the present king any son to succeed him in the event of his death.

The culture of the vine, seems to have become a favourite pursuit with the agriculturists of the present day. There are perhaps not less than fifteen or twenty vine yards within as many miles of the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence the wine press be made to take the place of the distillery it will benefit the morals of the community.—Among what is called *civilized* nations, the vice of drunkenness has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated. To encourage our vine-growers, let them turn their eyes to France. That country, though not the native land of the vine, has, at the present day, al-

most four millions of acres employed in its cultivation. The average production of these immense vine-yards, is about one thousand millions of gallons: and the whole annual value of their vintage, about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Riot—A serious riot occurred at Pittsburgh, on the evening of the 20th ult. "Mr. Pepin with his company of performers had given offence in some way or other to the citizens of that place, and mob law was therefore resorted to in order to take vengeance. The circus, in which the performance was going on, and which was well filled by numbers of Ladies and gentlemen was approached with hostile intent, and stormed by the rioters.—All attempts to appease them being in vain, and the work of destruction having been commenced by the mob, after they had allowed fifteen minutes for the ladies to retire, the besieged were obliged to defend themselves as well as they could.—This they did, after a few minutes struggle, effectually. One man, a Mr. Hartzell, was shot dead by the circus men, and several severely injured.

The Greensburg Republican of the 24th ult. states that those concerned in the killing of Mr. Hartzell were tried on the Tuesday preceding, and acquitted."

Pirates.—A hut was discovered by the crew of the U. S. schr. Weasel at Crab Island, Porto Rico, beginning of August last, in which there was a quantity of gin, dry goods, &c. belonging to a nest of pirates. A boat full of them was cruising off shore, but they landed and concealed themselves in the bushes. The hut was destroyed, and the boat was taken and carried to St. Thomas and delivered to the American Consul.

YORKTOWN.—This little town, which has rested in quiet for half a century, is soon again to exhibit a military array, but of a very different character from that which occupied its plains in 1778. The eyes of the Virginians are turned to this consecrated ground, and parties of ladies and gentlemen are making excursions to it in the steam boats from Norfolk. On the 25th a party who had been to view the town had an opportunity of seeing the French squadron consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate and brig. The Norfolk Beacon says—"As the steam boat approached the Admiral's ship, the band struck up, and played several animating airs—and upon the return of the Virginia, she passed close under the stern of this fine ship and gave three cheers. Although all hands had turned in, being after nine o'clock, the quarter deck was in a few minutes handsomely lighted up, and the band played some of the most melodious and inspiring tunes we remember ever to have heard. At an intervals the cheers were repeated from the steam boat, and after lying near her about half a hour enjoying the delightful treat, proceeded to Norfolk."

Temporary barracks, to accommodate 3000 troops, are to be immediately erected on the field on which the British army surrendered. The Norfolk Beacon advises those who may repair to Yorktown to bear in mind, that if all the houses in the town were vacated by their tenants, it would not be adequate to the accommodation of 300 persons. A spacious building or amphitheatre, capable of accommodating 1000 ladies, will be erected on an elevated site near the river, overlooking the whole area on which the fete will take place.

Traffic in Slaves.—The following extract of a recent letter from Gaudaloupe, of the authenticity of which we are assured, furnishes proof of the enormous cruelties still exercised towards the wretched Africans. Ships of war are constantly cruizing against the slave dealers, but they regard it as nothing, and can always manage to arrive at a port; indeed, it may almost be said that the cruizers protect them;—"The schr. La Louise, Capt. Armand, arrived at L'Anse a La Barque, Gaudaloupe, early in the month of April, 1824, with a cargo of 200 negroes, the remainder of a purchase of 275, which she he ught out with her. The vessel not being found to be sufficiently capacious to contain so large a number, the *surplus were* thrown alive into the sea by the Captain. Nature still shudders at this atrocity. The principal owners are Messrs de Rosie & Co.; and proprietors of the cargo, Messrs. Hart & Co. Pedemonte, all of them merchants at La Pointe a Petre. It is said that Capt. Armand left at the Galenas the ship Sabine, Capt. Averray, belonging to the port of Bourdeaux, armed at La Pointe a Petre, by Messrs. Segend & Son; the brig L'Auguste, Capt. Allais, armed at La Pointe a Petre, by Messrs Verginia and Lemoyne, Bourneau, Burlon, and Darnete, and Bartel and Colimian; and the schooner La Daphne, Capt. Marestin; Messrs. Bourneau and Burton, owners: she was also armed at La Pointe a Petre. Hence it appears that the force established for the suppression of crime has tended to the encouragement of it."

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated Sept 6th.—Little doubt exists but that the piratical force in this neighborhood will be much increased, and we may expect to hear of extensive depredations on our commerce, in consequence of 130 or 140 sailors having been sent in here by a Patriot privateer.—They were taken some few days since, off Havana, out of two vessels bound to the Coast of Africa and two for Spain. These men have no other resource than to rob, or go on board of a Spanish man of war; and 3 fourths of them will prefer the former. The protection which was some time since afforded to our commerce in this quarter by American cruisers seems latterly to have been almost entirely withdrawn, as it is seldom that any of them visit this port. The U. S. schr. Shark arrived here on the third inst. sailed this day on a cruise for the Coast of Africa. There were no vessels ready to take advantage of her protection out of the harbor.

LORD BYRON.—The last number of the Westminster Review, (says the Boston Advertiser) contains a particular history of Lord Byron's expedition to Greece, drawn up apparently, in great part, from the papers left by himself. This narrative its extremely interesting, not only as giving a distinct account of enterprises of his lordship in aid of the Greek cause, but from the information it gives upon the affairs of the Greeks.

Lord Byron embarked at Leghorn in an English vessel hired for the purpose, attended by six or seven friends, and arrived in Cephalonia in the beginning of August, 1823. Here he remained until the latter part of December, and was employed in collecting information and making preparations for the commencement of his operations. These were much retarded by the difficulty of collecting his funds in that country.

It is remarkable that the celebrated Marco Botzaris, having heard of his arrival, on the 8th of August, O. S. the day before he had lost his life in the battle of Carpenissi, wrote a letter to a friend in Cephalonia, inviting Lord Byron to come immediately to Missolonghi, and promising as soon as he heard of his arrival there, to leave the army, and to come to join him.

Lord Byron arrived at Missolonghi in the beginning of January last, with funds to pay off the arrears of the fleet. Some of his first efforts were directed to the introduction of more humane usages in the conduct of the war, and to healing the dissensions among the Greek chiefs. He soon took into his own pay a body of five hundred Souliotes, and he was shortly afterwards appointed to command a body of three thousand men, including his Souliotes, destined to attack the castle of Lepanto. But this enterprise was delayed by various accidents, one of which was the insubordination of the Souliotes, until it was finally defeated by a severe illness with which he was attacked on the 15th of February. From this illness he had recovered, and was actively engaged in other enterprizes, when on the 9th of April he was again attacked by a more violent disorder, of which he died on the 19th.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This good man is now in Baltimore—he was received in that city on Thursday morning last, with the same warm and overjoyed feelings which every where break forth at his approach. Our summary of the different days proceedings during his stay in Philadelphia, is continued up to Tuesday—it is necessarily brief, as our limits would not allow us to enter into further details.

On Saturday morning last, the Second Regiment of Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Watmough, together with Capt. Baker's, Capt. Freeman's and Capt. Rodderfield's Independent Companies of the First Regiment, and the Citizen Volunteers, who had joined them by invitation, proceeded to the boundaries of Southwark, in South-street, the right resting on Fourth-street, where they were met by the Civic Procession of Southwark, previously organized in Third, below South-street, by Chief Marshal Humphreys, which forming in the rear, the whole Procession, having been first joined by the La Fayette Guards, flanked by the U.S. Marine corps, took up the line of march originally defined, up Fourth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, and down Third to the Quarters of the General, at the Mansion House, where the First City Troop were previously drawn up as Body Guards. The Column having formed line by inversion, and the Regiment reported as ready for the Review, the General came forth amidst the shouts of the eager multitude and a flourish of trumpets, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Shulze, Major General Cadwalader and Aids, Brigadier Gen. Patterson, and others. The review being over, and the Barouche, Dearborn, and other carriages having been previously drawn up, the Infantry broke into column and moved southward as far as Lombard street, and then halted till the General and Suite, Governor, Suite, Son, and others, were seated in their carriages. This being accomplished, they all proceeded to the Navy Yard, through Southwark, under the beautiful Arches, which had been erected by the Patriotic Citizens. The Procession having arrived at the Navy Yard, the Infantry opened to the right and left, by inversion, and the General and Suite passed through to the Navy Yard. After he had passed, the Line broke into column, and the Procession took a circuitous route, and returned with its right inverted, and waited for the arrival of the General. Here, the Soldiers experienced the hospitality of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Southwark, and had little reason to regret the delay. When the General entered the Yard, the Marines being previously drawn up, received him with martial honours, and the John Adams, handsomely decorated and proudly manned, fired a salute. The General having inspected the post, he was ushered into the Mould Room, already crowded with a splendid company of the beauty and fashion of the whole district. A large party was also assembled at the house of Major Gamble. In the Mould Room, the General was addressed by Joel B. Sutherland, Esq. President of the Board of Commissioners of Southwark, to whom he made an appropriate reply. During his stay, a number of Children of the Public Schools, decorated with flowers, sang an appropriate piece. The General himself appeared highly pleased with the whole arrangements, and in the course of the feast, which had been sumptuously prepared for him in the Mould Room, he gave a very gratifying toast. The Navy Yard itself was handsomely prepared for his reception, and the decorations were all in good taste. The festivities being over, the General left the Yard, another salute was fired, and the line being ready, the return line of march was taken up, and moved up Front to Pine, up Pine to Third, and up Third to the General's Quarters.—The Procession having passed, the Infantry countermarched from the right, and moved up Spruce to Sixth, and up Sixth to the original ground of formation, where the companies who had joined the 2d Regiment took leave, and both citizens and soldiers appeared highly gratified with the pageant of the day. In the afternoon, the General dined at the Masonic Hall with upwards of 400 Gentlemen of the fraternity. James Harper, Esq Deputy Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, delivered to him, in a very impressive manner, an elegant address, to which he made a prompt and happy reply. The Hall was brilliantly lighted and fitted up, and superbly decorated, under the direction of Mr. Haviland, for the occasion. In the evening the General visited Mrs. Barry. He also attended Mr. Blondeau's Concert, and afterwards repaired to spend the evening with a select party of Major General Cadwalader's.

On Sunday morning, the General, attended by his son and several distinguished citizens, heard public service in Christ Church—he occupied the pew formerly appropriated to the use of Gen. Washington. After leaving church, he visited Major Lenox, one of the few remaining patriots of the revolution. In the afternoon, he dined with Judge Peters, at his place over Schuylkill—and in the evening, waited upon several of his private acquaintances in the city.

On Monday, the General visited the Pennsylvania Hospital; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the State Prison, and the public works at Fair Mount. An address, written by one of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was read and presented to the General by one of the teachers. The General afterwards met the Washington Benevolent Society at their Hall in Third street, and an appropriate address was delivered by a member. He dined at the Mansion House Hotel, with a number of his friends, among whom were Governor Shulze and suite; and in the evening attended the Splendid Ball at the New Theatre, which exceeded, in all respects, any entertainment of the kind before known in Philadelphia. We can furnish but an inadequate idea of the splendour of the decorations, and the animation and vividness of the scene. The lobby of the Theatre was converted into a magnificent saloon, adorned with beautiful rose, orange and lemon trees, in full bearing, and a profusion of shrubbery; pictures, busts, banners with classical inscriptions, &c all illuminated with a multitude of lamps.—For the dancers, there were two compartments, the house and the stage; the upper part of the former was hung with scarlet drapery, studded with golden stars; while the great chandelier, with two additional ones, and a row of wax tapers arranged over the canopy, shed over a blaze of light. The first and second tiers of boxes were crowded with ladies in the richest apparel, as spectators of the dazzling array on every side. Passing the proscenium, the other division wore the appearance of an eastern pavillion in a garden terminating with a view of an extended sea and landscape, irradiated by the setting sun, and meant to typify the western world. A great number of brilliant chandeliers rendered this scarcely less effulgent than the other part of the house. In front were three Latin inscriptions—*Novenit Heros—Olim meminisse juvabit—His domus; hæc patria.* The two retiring rooms connected with the pavilion, were fitted up with a degree of elegance and taste which drew expressions of admiration from every one that entered. Those who came to the house early were at once struck with the floor, which was brilliantly painted for the occasion, from designs furnished by Mr. Strickland. The company began to assemble soon after seven o'clock, and consisted of two thousand or more persons, of whom 6 or 700 were invited strangers. Twenty-two hundred tickets had been issued. No disorder occurred in the streets with the arrival or departure of the carriages, which formed a line along the adjoining squares. General La Fayette appeared at 9 o'clock, and was received at the door by the Managers of the Hall. He was conducted the whole length of the apartments, through an avenue formed by the ladies, to the bottom of the stage, where Mrs. Morris, Governor Shulze and the Mayor waited to greet him in form; the full band playing an appropriate air during his progress. As soon as he was seated, the dancers were called, and at least 200 were immediately on the floor. The dancing did not cease until near 5 o'clock, though the company began to retire about three. At twelve, one of the Managers, from an upper box, proclaimed a toast to the Nation's Guest, which was hailed with enthusiasm, and accompanied by the descent of a banner from the ceiling, on which it was wrought in golden characters. Behind this was suddenly displayed a portrait of the General, with allegorical figures.

On Tuesday, the General was occupied in finishing his visits to the public institutions; at noon, about three thousand children of both sexes with their teachers, belonging to the different schools, all neatly dressed, were arranged in the State House Lawn, to pay their respects to the General; the spectacle was beautiful and interesting.—In the afternoon he dined with the French gentlemen. In the evening, about nine o'clock, he left this city, for Baltimore: He arrived at Chester at 11 o'clock, where supper was prepared for him in the Court House, and the General, Gov. Shulze and upwards 100 persons sat down about one o'clock, to partake of the repast. The town was handsomely illuminated, and every demonstration of joy was manifested by the citizens in their reception of their illustrious guest.

The General passed the Brandywine Bridge and entered Wilmington at one o'clock on Wednesday last. He was received with a hearty welcome by the inhabitants of that place, and a salute was fired from the Public Arsenal of 39 twelve pounders. He dined with the Committee of Arrangement of the borough, a number of respectable citizens and distinguished strangers; after which he was escorted by a numerous cavalcade over the Christians Bridge to New Castle, and honoured with his presence the nuptials of Mr. Dupont, son of Victor Dupont, Esq and Miss Vandyke, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Vandyke, of New Castle. In the evening he supped with Mr. George Read, and was then escorted to the steam boat at Frenchtown, in which he departed for Fort M'Henry.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1824.

Dr. Sangrado requests us to assure his correspondents, "Simeon Splinterings," and the fair "Phythmics," that their cases will be respectively attended to, as soon as the pressure of other engagements permits. They would, ere this, have received advice, but in consequence of the Doctor's absence, the desertion of his faithless colleague, and his own "hair breadth 'scapes," the affairs of the "Pill Shop" have become somewhat deranged.

We understand the City Councils have determined to remove the costly furniture with which the Hall of Independence was adorned for the suitable reception of the Nation's Guest, and intend using the Hall, as at former elections, a receptacle for votes. If our information on this subject be correct, we cannot but regret, that a room so splendidly fitted up, should be despoiled of all its elegrance, and converted into an election poll, when the conveniences offered by the County and District Court Rooms, are equal if not greater for this purpose.

Next Tuesday, the 12th inst. is the day fixed by the constitution of this state, for holding an election for members of Congress, and representatives for the assembly. On Friday, the 19th of Nov. choice is made by the people of this commonwealth, of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

We are happy to find that our citizens have formed the resolution of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. George Washington. This was one means adopted by the ancients, for perpetuating the actions of their eminent men, as best calculated to incite emulation in the minds of their youth; it has been a matter of regret that the subject has not excited more interest in the community, ere this, though there has not at any time been a more opportune moment to carry it into effect than the present, for there cannot be a doubt but that it will meet with very cordial and liberal support. At a respectable and numerous meeting of citizens at the Coffee House, on the 1st inst. resolutions in the following words, were unanimously adopted. That the citizens of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most profound veneration for the character of George Washington, and wishing to exhibit their gratitude to posterity for his services, and their admiration of his exemplary virtues, deem the present occasion peculiarly appropriate for the public expression of these sentiments. That in evidence thereof a MONUMENT be erected to his memory in this city. That John Sergeant, Horace Binney, Richard Dale, Stephen Girard, Philip S. Physick, William Jackson, General John Steel, Joseph Reed, David Corry, Charles Chauncey, Paul Beck, General Thomas Cadwalader, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Clement C. Biddle, be a committee to carry into effect the preceding resolution, and that they be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body. That the Committee be authorized to commence subscriptions for the purpose, and that they be requested to appoint persons to collect and receive the same, and that no sum however small be refused when offered. That this Committee be authorized to receive designs for this Monument, and to select the most suitable, and adopt prompt measures for the execution of the same. That the Corporation of Philadelphia be requested by this Committee, to grant permission for the erection of this Monument in Washington Square. That all the citizens of Pennsylvania be requested to unite their efforts for the completion of this Monument.—That the Society of the Cincinnati entertaining a design similar in some features to that of this meeting, and having in possession a sum of money collected under their auspices, that the Committee be requested to wait on the Standing Committee of said Society, to ascertain if it be their desire to co-operate with their fellow citizens on this occasion. That General La Fayette, be requested to lay the corner stone previous to his departure from this city; and that the Committee ascertain the time which may be most convenient for the purpose, and take early measures to carry the resolution into effect.

The Committee above named, state, that they applied to the City Councils for permission to erect the monument in Washington Square, and they have no doubt their application will meet with prompt attention. General La Fayette has very cheerfully consented to lay the corner stone. As however, his early departure from Philadelphia, would not allow the needful time for preparation, the committee have accepted his obliging offer to return to Philadelphia whenever he may be requested to do so after the 19th inst. for this express purpose. They will give notice hereafter of the day that may be agreed on. In the mean time the committee state that they will proceed without delay to adopt measures necessary for obtaining subscriptions, and while they confidently expect from their wealthier citizens, contributions according to their means, they hope the most humble will not withhold the manifestation of their zeal for the design, but will give something towards making it a suitable expression of the gratitude and affectionate recollection which pervades the whole community. If any of our fellow citizens desire to anticipate the call of the committees to be appointed, their donations will be received and recorded by the Treasurer, Elihu Chauncey, Esq. Cashier of the bank of Pennsylvania, who is authorised ro receive them.

The "CATARACT OF THE GANGES" which made its appearance lately at the New-York Theatre, and excited general admiration, we understand, will be produced next Wednesday evening, at the Circus, in a style of splendour and elegance exceeding any thing which has ever been seen in that house. The dresses, scenery and embellishment will be entirely new; besides which there will be *real water* introduced on the stage to give effect to the piece, and a Car drawn by six horses, three abreast.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Managers of the Franklin Institute give notice, that their first Annual Exhibition of the products of American Industry, will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of October inst. To which all Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists, &c. are invited to send the products of their manufacture.

The Exhibition will be held at the Carpenters' Hall, back of the Post Office.

In order that every article may be disposed of in a suitable manner, the Contributors to the exhibition are requested to lose no time in sending the objects intended for it—especially such as are offered for competition for the premiums proposed by the Institute.

The rooms will be opened on the days of Exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M; and from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. for the admission of all persons.—Proper officers shall be there to preserve order, and prevent the injury of the articles.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3. Brig Pilot, Wing, Trinidad, 27 days, Sugar &c.
4. schr. Sharon, Israel Lagaira, 15 days, Coffee, &c.
5. Brig Ellen, Sherman Havana, 13 days, Coffee, Sugar,
Brig George, Cash Bilbon, 37 days, Iron, &c.
Brig Delaware, Cole, Santa Martha, 23 days, Cotton, &c.
Brig Caroline, Medito, Havana, 23 days. Coffee & Sugar.
6. Brig Margaret, Bartleson, Matanzas, 18 days Do.
7. Brig Washington, Colburn, London, 46 days, Mdse.
Schr. Horatio, Carbing, Matanzas, 20 days, Sugar, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 2. Brig Edward Thompson, Fisher, Pernambuco.
Brig Harp, Sunkland, Trinidad de Cuba.
Schr. Gen. Washington, Dawson, Alvarado.
3. Ship Plato, Burkett, Antwerp.
6. Brig Commodore Barry, Tubbs, Buenos Ayres.
Brig Victory, Gardner, Alvarado.
8. Sloop Eliza, Laycock, Nevis.
Brig Envoy, Cabot, Leghorn.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Kemper, Mr HENRY HOLDERNESS to Miss SARAH B. daughter of the late Nathaniel Bertingham, Esq. of Snowhill, Maryland.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr Abercrombie, Mr. HENRY C. PURVIS, of this city, to Miss CHARLOTTE B. daughter of the late Capt. Wm. T. Latting, of New York.

Lately, at Athens, (Penn.) by the Rev. Mr. Beebe, Mr. HARRIS MURRAY, of that place, to Miss ELLEN GORDON, of Wyoxe.

On the 30th ult. in Friends' Meeting House, Arch street, FRANCIS THOMPSON, jun. to SUSAN M. daughter of Joshua Longstreth, all of this city.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 9th inst. suddenly, Mrs. MARY BASHFORD, aged 59 years.

On Friday morning, the 8th instant, Miss CHARLOTTE KILLE, of Salem, N. J. aged 27.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. Mrs. ELIZA LAGRAN, daughter of Capt. Charles Williams, aged 30 years.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst. Mrs. ESLER, consort of Mr. Jeremiah Esler.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. Miss BUELAH BLACKWOOD, in the 16th year of her age.

On the 7th inst. WILLIAM WOOD, Morocco Manufacturer, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. PIERRE WELCH, in the 73d year of her age widow of Capt. Valentine Welch.

On the 26th ult. in Hampton, Va. Mrs. ELIZABETH B. FRENCH, aged 23, third daughter of Com. Barron.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, Mr. MICHAEL KELLY, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. aged 13 years and 4 months, ELIZABETH R. eldest daughter of Robert A. Parrish.

On Monday evening, the 4th inst. in the 34th year of his age, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Grocer.

On the 23d ult. in Charleston, S. C. aged 36, Mr. JOHN C. BARBER, a native of Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, aged 76, HANNAH COOPER, widow of the late James Cooper, deceased.

On Sunday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FORD, in the 64th year of her age.

On Saturday night last, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. M'CULLOCH YKES.

On the 4th inst. in the 67th year of his age, Mr. BENONI BATES, a soldier of the revolution.

On Monday morning, in the 66d year of his age, JOSEPH HILL, a native of England.

On the 1d inst. Mrs. SARAH, aged 85, consort of the late Noble Caldwell, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday afternoon, MARTHA CRAIG, daughter of Samuel Craig.

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

The public are respectfully informed that Mons. Adrian is engaged for six nights, and will make his first appearance THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1824.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND CAVALCADE.

HORSEMANSHIP by Master Sweet.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Hunt, his first appearance.

STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, assisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr. Williams.

GRAND TRAMPOLINE by Mr Aston, who will take his Astonishing Leaps over Garters, through Balloons, and concludo with a wonderful somerset over seven horses.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. Yeaman, in which he will introduce the Peasant's Frolic; or Ladies' Fashions in Paris. Riding Master, Mr. Lawson—Clown, Mr. Lee.

SLACK WIRE, by Mrs. Williams, among her numerous feats, she will go through the Manuel and Platoon Exercise and discharge her musket while standing on the wire.

In the course of the evening Monsieur ADRIAN will go through his wonderful performance with Golden Balls, after the manner of the celebrated Indian Jugglers.

To conclude with the grand Romantic Melo-Drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, The Wild Man of the Woods.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John Mortimer, for Job Palmer, 74 S. Second st.

The American Monthly Magazine,

FOR October, 1824; Vol. 1, No. 10. Content:—Pope and Goldsmith; or Poetical Taste Fifty Years ago; Lights and Shades of By-past Times; a Visit to the Country; a Vision; the Absent Man, No. 1; St. Winifred's Well; Pedagogue Lessons; Philogenes, To the Editor; The Editor's Remarks; Little Dominick, Tales of a Traveller, (Reviewed); Gretna Green; Indian Fig. *Poetry*—An Elegy on a Rural Poet; The Last Song. *Miscellaneous*—La Fayette's Arrival in Philadelphia; To Correspondents. oct. 9—1t

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. GOULD is now giving a course of Stenographic instruction, at the Shakspeare Building, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Persons desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of Short-hand, are respectfully invited to call on him soon, as he will remain in town but a few weeks.—Hours of attendance, from 3 to 5; or from 7 to 9, P. M.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1824.

Six Cents Reward.

WENT away from the subscriber, living near Haddonfield New-Jersey, on the 5th ult. a lad named BENJAMIN COLLINS, about 19 years old, dark complexioned, speaks quick, and inclined to bad language.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no charges. Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring him at their peril. JOSHUA BURROUGH.

oct 9—3t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

THIS day is published and for sale by H. S. TANNER, corner of Fourth and Walnut street, No. 1 of a GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL REPOSITORY, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, &c. By Wm. Darby. Containing

1. Geographical view of the Mountains and Rivers of Pennsylvania.
2. Historical Retrospect of English discovery and colonization in North America, from 1496 to 1606.
3. View of the various routes by which a canal communication may be formed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and
4. Notice of Shriver's account of surveys and examinations, with remarks and documents relative to the projected Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ohio and Lake Erie Canals.

oct. 9—tf

MR. & MRS. COAD'S

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

NO. 67, Union Street, near Third, IS NOW OPEN.—Terms per Quarter. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and plain Needle-Work, 4 dollars.—Do. with Arithmetic, 5 dollars.—Do. with Ornamental pieces of Needle-Work, 8 dollars.—All the above, with Book-keeping, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, and the most interesting parts of Astronomy, 10 dollars. The number of Pupils is limited to thirty, a few vacancies still remain.

Young Ladies, who have nearly finished their education, are taught Arithmetic and Book-keeping, without the help of printed Books, by this method they are prepared to keep accounts immediately after leaving school. Specimens of Writing, Needle-Work, Maps, &c. may be seen at the Seminary, or Parents will be referred to Young Ladies, who have finished their education, and takes their work home. History taught, and Books found without an extra charge. Mr. Coad has disposed of the boys' apartment, that he may be able to pay all the attention necessary to the Young Ladies.

An evening class of Ladies or Gentlemen, will be taught Geography, history and Astronomy, if timely application be made. Private lessons given, at one dollar each.

oct. 2—1t*

PRIZES!!

$30,000 in snug Fortunes of $5000 each.—$8000 dollars in consolation prizes of 1000—3000 dollars in eleven sums of 500 each—9936 in prizes of 13 dollars—36,432 in prizes of 6. Altogether amounting to the immense sum of near 90,000 dollars to be thrown into circulation in 5 minutes on *Thursday three weeks*, 28th October.

Whole Tickets,	$7 00	Quarters,	1 75
Halves,	3 50	Eighths,	87½

Certificates of Packages, containing nine tickets, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole package,	$42 0	Quarter	$10 65
Half do.	21 30	Eighth	5 32

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.—P. CANFIELD'S Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street—Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 3 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,5 0, 4 of 5,000, and prizes of 2,500, of 1,000, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of 200,000 dollars.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. oct. 9—tf

Stopped—(supposed to be Stolen,)

AT S. WITHINGTON'S, No 110 Chesnut Street, One Watch, silver Table and Tea Spoons, Jewellery, &c. The owners can have them again by proving property, and paying charges.

S. Withington keeps on hand an assortment of Jewellery of his own manufacturing, which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. oct. 9—3t*

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST opened a very large assortment of Worsted Bombazines of choice plain colours. Also, recently opened,

Gros-de-Naples, of plain colours.
Do. do. fig'd assorted do,
Gros D'Ete, do, do,
Heavy double chained Levantines.
Coloured Satins, best quality.
Super Norwich Crapes and Bombazines.
Fig'd and plain Irish Poplins.
Super White merino Shawls, with neat white borders.
Long & Square do do, with white damask borders.
White Waterloo and Norwich Shawls.
Table Linens, Sheetings & Napkins.
Superfine Bed Tickings and Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
Super Drab Cloths, for Women's Cloaks,

With a general assortment of Seasonable Woollen Goods.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct. 9—3t No. 30, South Second street.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

TO WIT:

BE it remembered, that on the first day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, JOSEPH C. TAWS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Johnson's New Cotillions and Marches with the National Airs, &c. arranged for and performed at the Grand Ball, given at the New Theatre, in honour of our illustrious Guest General La Fayette. In three Numbers.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—And also the Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The above, and the admired Patriotic Song "Welcome Fayette;" The Pennsylvania La Fayette March; Triumphal March; La Fayette Independent Waltz, by Joseph C. Taws; Carr's Canzonetta, and a variety of Fashionable Music for sale at S. Potter & Co. No. 113 Chesnut street, at Joseph C. Taws' No. 7 Powell street, who still continues to give lessons in singing and on the Piano Forte, or at T. Carr's, 122 South Second street. oct. 9—3t*

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see;
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Pluto was good to man—and Ceres
Showed less of sternness than old Pluto!
When Hymen joined you, hand in hand,
Ceres was near, her stores bestowing;
Pomona hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn, nor feared
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Observe!—Time's forlock take in time,
Reap opportune although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found.

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is		$30,000
6	1000 is		6,000
6	500 is		3000
6	397 is		2382
828	12 is		9936
6072	6 is		36432
6924 Prizes,			87750
10626 Blanks.			

17550 Tickets at $7 $97,750

Whole Tickets 7 dollars—Halves 3 50—Quarters 1 75.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York, and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Tickets at the above office. oct 9—tf

ADVICE EXTRA.

"To be fortunate is to be wise."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2,382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87750

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Packages by certificate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the drawing above given, apply at

P. I. DECHER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 5 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 80's, &c. &c. innumerable.

oct. 9—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Ambiguous Explanation.—The following laconic correspondence has recently got abroad among the upper circles, to the greatest annoyance of a female of high fashion who is known to be the subject of it; the words we have put in Italics are underscored in the originals:—

"SATURDAY, JULY 17.

"Lord —— is *given to understand* that Sir W. —— has affirmed in public company that Lady —— was a person of *doubtful character*. Lord —— requests to be informed whether Sir W. —— did make such assertion, and if he did, begs to ask for an explanation. The bearer will wait his answer."

ANSWER.— "SATURDAY, JULY 17.

"Sir W. —— does not recollect to have used the expression referred to respecting the character of Lady ——, nor does he think it likely he should, as he does not know any female in the circle of fashion of whose character *there can be less doubt.*"

INGENIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—A gentleman of the Temple received his laundress's weekly account the other day, made out in the style of spelling and hand writing peculiar to the sisters of the suds: but there was one charge of 1s. 6d. for "skeuering the stars," which defied even his practised comprehension. After wondering for some time how such a work could ever have been performed, and still more why it should have been executed particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Pearlash, when the reading turned out to be "for scouring the stairs."

Electioneering.—Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus addressed him:—"Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly round to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord, (taking off his hat,) he answered, "pretty well, sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "what news have you, Paddy, in this part of the world?"—to which the tenant replied, "in truth, sir, I have none, except that I think we shall soon have *an Election*, or some such sort of thing."—The landlord asked, "what makes you think so, Paddy?" The tenant replied, "only because your honour never axes me how I do, except about that time!"

In one of the western states, (I guess Kentucky) not many years since, Gen.——, offered his services, as a representative in the general assembly. Knowing the disposition of the people, on the day of the election, he mounted on the stump of a fallen tree, and thus addressed the electors, who had crowded around him:—Bobtails and hunting shirts! you are a set of d——d ignorant fellows for coming here to send a representative to the general assembly: why could not the man of your choice have went without all this palaver? But if you are determined to elect one, I am at your service: because I want to go to——on some private business, and have not money to bear my expenses, and I think I can do yours at the same time. If you think proper to elect me, I pledge my honor that I will do the best I can for you and *for myself*—But if you do not choose to send me, you may go to hell and be d——d. He was elected unanimously.

A gentleman of the west country, more famed for his wit than saving knowledge, who chose to live merrily, and found land an incumbrance, lately parted with a snug estate which had been left him by some provident relation. On being asked by a friend what tempted him to "go through it?" "Me go through it!" said he, "it went through me!"

Not long ago, a blacksmith in England proposed marriage to a young mantuamaker, to whom he had long paid attention. Being a good looking youth, his offer was accepted, the notary sent for, and the marriage contract drawn up; but one of the articles not happening to please the lady, she expressed her disapprobation with so much asperity, that the son of Vulcan taking her by the arm, led her to the door, declaring he was determined not to marry a spitfire.—The notary complained of having been called on to *no purpose*.—'Stay awhile,' says the blacksmith, 'I'll try and find a wife,' and immediately departed. While going along the ramparts he met a pretty servant girl, with whom he commenced the following conversation:—'Are you good tempered?' 'Oh yes! you may enquire of my mistress.' 'Are you prudent?' 'I have never yet had a sweetheart.' 'Are you inclined to marry?' 'Yes, if I find a man to my liking.'—'What do you think of me?' Oh, you are very well.' 'Come along with me, then; the contract is ready; we have only to sign it.' 'Stop at least till I have put myself *en toilette*.' 'No, no, you will do very well as you are; and I am afraid the notary will be out of patience. Apropos, what is your name?' 'Annette.' 'And mine Francis.—Take my arm, and let us make haste.' They arrived at the house together, signed the contract, and in a few days were married; and we are assured this singular union has not once been troubled by a dispute.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Color, to do laboring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No. 1, North Eleventh Street.

NB. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, just on. aug. 7—tf

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 15 Franklin Court.

J. M. G.

sept. 4—tf

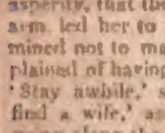
HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. sp 24—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand deliderature of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 76 years of age, in the short time of 11 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-six days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold in small at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 81 1-2, South Front street, and No. 81, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 441 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

For Sale at this Office,

SEVERAL volumes of the *New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette*, bound, price 2.50 cents. july 7

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 253, Market Street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4.00 a 5.00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	3.00 a 3.75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1.25 a 1.50
Do.	do.	Bootskin do.	1.00 a 1.75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Course do.	1.00 a 1.25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Course do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1.00 a 1.12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1.00 a 1.12
Do. do.	do.	Boring Heels,	90 a 1.00
Do. do	Boots Trimmed,		1.62 a 1.75
Do. Leather	do.		1.12 a 1.37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1.12 a 1.25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1.25 a 1.50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1.25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1.00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 108, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 3 South Sixth street. 166

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 197 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 21 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth Streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 134 North st, a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South 3d North street:—dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 168 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest Patterns. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, 103 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and genral assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGENHORN, No. 95 South Second st. Keep for sale a large assortment of Clerical Quills.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st instant, a black boy, named JOSHUA VICTORY, for whose return a reward of $3 cones will be given, but no expenses paid. Master of vessels, and all others are warned not to trust him on my account, nor to harbour him at their peril.

JOHN M. HOOD,

sept 2—3t No. 10 Race street.

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shown, at the May and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or atrabilious medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th*, 1822."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1822.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1822.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John R. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Cranton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hoard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Benjamin, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining none of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 15 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [13—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			$4 00 to	$4 50
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	3 50	3 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. course do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. course do.			62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do.	Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do.	2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. HILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were afflicted, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 162, South *Fifth*, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Young Gentleman's Academy,
North West corner of Union and Third streets.
Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Coad's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	$5 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	6 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	8 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 46, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be omitted to render it as perfect as possible.

☞ M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many as its surmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing basic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, at a period to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with langour, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly curless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. [21—9t

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Boston, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthma and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine to use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 248 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-streets; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

Travellers by the following Routes
TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Connor, No. 23, south Third street; at Hiesket's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 16, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,
Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Pencock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the *Baltimore Steam-Boat.*—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown
Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Point-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown
Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five, o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Eastern Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 240 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.——Returning will leave James Bence' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathon Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BOWES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
SAMUEL WHITE.

7 mo. 31, 1824.—tf

22,000 Dollars,

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 6 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dllars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTHORN,

sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 140, Walnut street.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

A FRENCH CLASS.

C. TAYLOR respectfully informs those gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French Language, that he purposes to commence teaching the said Language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the 4th of October. For further particulars apply at Mr. Cox's Seminary, South Second street, directly opposite Plumb street, upper apartments.

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the above language, as well as to any part of an English and Mathematical education. sept. 11—4t*

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 100,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, *warranted genuine*, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,

sept 4—6t No. 240 South Second street.

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 61 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING been placed in nomination by the Federal and Independent Republican Conferees of the City and County of Philadelphia for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing General Election, with an assurance that if elected the same attention as heretofore will be faithfully devoted to the interests of the County. ROBERT BROOKE.

oct. 2—2w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,
Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.—Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Cooper's Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 30 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and also a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocas Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 18—3m*

LAND AGENT.
BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,
No. 3 North Sixth street, 2d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bon